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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"Will falsi andeum, nil veri non andeum dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It is our painful duty to inform our readers that our agent's house in Paysandú is knocked down, and the last we have heard of him is that he was seen hurrying on board the Spanish gunboat Wad-ras, with a roll of Weekly "Standards" under his arm. Mr. Michael Horta, the "Standard" agent in Paysandú, and Vice-Consul for H.C. Majesty, is an old Spaniard and was formerly one of the wealthiest men in the town; his position, as our agent, brought him in contact with the leading foreigners of the place, and elevated him above the rest of his fellow-townsmen. Flores and the Brazilians seemed to have their particular attention attracted towards this unfortunate man's house, as from the moment the bombardment commenced, the shells fell about the yard and house like hail stones. As Mr. Horta has the good fortune to be a foreigner, he will have to be indemnified, but our loss is considerable also, as the agency accounts, some old "Standards" and River Plate Hand-Books have been destroyed; besides, our subscribers there are now without their papers. This is a serious loss, and must be indemnified.

The Brazilian gunboat which took down the supplemental mail to the Saintonge, returned yesterday without any news whatever, as she was not allowed to communicate with the shore. We have now only two steamers plying between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and, according to rumor, we shall soon have only one.

To-day the mails from Corrientes are due, we shall probably learn by them the truth of the rumor respecting the Paraguayan invasion, and the begining of 150 Entre Riano officers for the Missions. Many people seem to question the exactness of the latter rumor, as they say that the number of officers must be exaggerated, but these persons know very little about the Argentine army retired list. We believe the number of unemployed military officers is even greater than those in actual service.

Mr. Dillon, the energetic Juez de paz of Moron, has kindly sent us some statistical papers, showing the progress of the place in the last few years. Moron owes everything to Mr. Dillon, who is deservedly esteemed and respected by every one in the partido. We congratulate Governor Saavedra on having so active a justice of the peace. Had we such men in all the juzgados in the camp, we should not have so frequently to complain of camp abuses.

The Captain of the Uruguay is defended by the agents of the boat, Messrs Alvarez and Risso, who state that at the time of sailing of the Uruguay nothing whatever was known in Montevideo of the Bombay disaster, and that it was not until she was about nine miles out, that the fire was described; it was conjectured on board the Uruguay that the Rio de la Plata was on fire in the port, but we think Captain Patapasco should have gone back to offer assistance, even supposing that it was a rival boat was on fire.

Mr. Elbrough, who arrived in the Una from England, we understand, is the London Secretary of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway.

On Thursday the engine ran from San Fernando to the Tigre with a select number of excursionists; the rapidity with which Mr. Mills made this extension deserves every praise: the road will probably be opened to the public on the 1st Jan. to the Tigre. The Estrella del Norte will take passengers from the train there on board. It will be about the most pleasant journey offered to the Buenos Ayres

The 'Tribuna' and 'Nacional' accuse Mr. Perkins of having accepted a subscription for 50 copies of the 'Cosmopolita' from the Montevideo Government, to which he neither admits, nor denies, but simply reminds his extrajurisdictional colleagues that he belongs to no party, Blanco or Colorado, Crudo or Cocido, and supplies his paper to any cosmopolite who may choose to pay for it.

The 'Imparcial' states that the Casa de Moneda is going to call in the present issue of paper-money and emit a new one after the new year, with notes printed in different colors as follows: bills of \$5000 yellow, \$1000 bright gold, \$500 blue, \$100 pink, \$50 violet, \$20 crimson, \$5 dark green, \$1 light green. We remark that there are no \$200 notes mentioned, and suppose they will be withdrawn.

It is rumored that the steam-yacht Ranger purchased of Mr. Lafone by Messrs. Matti and Co. will ply between this city and Matto Grosso in Brazil pending the issue of the Paraguayan chrysalis.

Major Diaz reports the victims of the Retiro to be 29 killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. The general impression is that the figure is understated.

The 'Nacional' mentions a mutiny in the prison at Cordoba, in which two robbers succeeded in making their escape. This is a common thing nowadays in this country.

The funeral obsequies of Dr. Chas-saing at San Miguel, on Thursday, were attended by a large crowd of respectable citizens.

ARGENTINE INTERVENTION.

It is a most surprising fact, how occupied the public mind is at present with the Oriental, Brazilian, Paraguayan, North American, Schleswig-Holstein, and Italian questions. In every drawing-room in this city, when the conversation becomes general, these are the topics discussed. In every minister's house or office, in every club-room in town, the resources of Paraguay, and the lamentable fate of Duppe, are eternally discussed, and now the absorbing topic is Argentine intervention—'Will President Mitre, or will he not, join the Brazilians?' that's the question.

With the Indians at our very door, agricultural industry languishing for the want of protection, commerce expiring from excessive taxation, and complaints against abuses teeming in from all quarters, it requires more than Christian patience to keep silent at such callous indifference.

Some men will argue for hours and lions that the only hope for the River Plate is an alliance with Brazil; whilst others chilled with the very thought, tremble and look wistfully at the President's photograph.

Now, to our mind, it makes not a pin's difference whether President Mitre joins with Brazil or not; and the sooner people give over discussing the subject the better, for it is merely diverting the attention of the public from the proper quarter. If the Brazilians will agree to lend us, say ten thousand men, to drive all the Indians into the Magellan Straits, then, candidly speaking, we believe our alliance with Brazil, to help in regenerating all the countries south of Panama, would be rather beneficial than otherwise, always provided that the Brazilians comply with their part of the bargain first.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that if we were free from the Indian bugbear, and some of our revolutionary leaders, this republic would be the strongest in South America; but regarding, as we do, that it is extremely improbable that Brazil will lend us a single man to defend the frontiers, the sooner we dispel the question of an alliance with such disinterested friends the better.

The state of the Argentine Republic demands immediate attention; in the northern provinces local commotions, stagnation of trade, and arbitrary acts by the authorities have estranged the hearts of the people from the National Government. In the central provinces the invasions of the Indians, the rapine of some lawless ganchos, the scarcity of money, and the number of unemployed military who are reduced to mendicancy, has made these fair spots of South

America the hotbeds of treason and home of revolution. Never since the days of Rivadavia were the provinces in a more discontented state than at present. Let us then, instead of losing time discussing the Brazilian question, apply ourselves to remove the causes which produce so much sorrow, misery and discontent.

Far better for D. Bartholomé Mitre, instead of spending his time with Mr. Paranhos, to be closeted with the Governor of Cordova, or the Gefepolitico of Rosario. The Indians have ceased to be mere savage invaders, they are now positively highwaymen on our public roads, and if any Argentine alliance is to be made, rather let our dispassioned President unite with the governors of the provinces to drive back these savages than ally himself with Mr. Paranhos to bring misery on his country and his fellow-men.

Why, may we ask, is it that a meeting of all the Governors of the Provinces is not called by the President to consult and devise means to protect our frontiers? The National Government has proved its inability to cope with the Indians single handed; why then not call on the provinces for assistance? Why is the difficulty not grappled with and some practical measures adopted? Because every man, woman and child in Buenos Ayres is thinking of Paysandú, not the Rio Cuarto. It is a lucky thing for the Minister of War that President Mitre of this Republic is not a Napoleon, or even a Duke of Wellington, but it is a rather unfortunate circumstance for the Republic that he is an Oriental.

FESTIVAL OF SANTA LUCIA.

The picturesque village of Barracas held its annual fête on Tuesday last with the usual rejoicings and solemnities. At an early hour the calle Larga was crowded with fair devotees in holiday dress hastening on foot to the chapel of Santa Lucia, and numberless coaches conveyed ladies from the city to the same shrine. The families of ex-Governor Llavallo and other celebrities assisted at the Mass, after which Dr. Palacios preached an eloquent sermon on the feast of the day.

In the evening a military band played near the chapel, and the scene was remarkably gay: over 100 fashionable equipages and groups of equestrians rode up and down the calle Larga, and all the pretty girls, for which the locality is celebrated, turned out to promenade en masse. A dozen bonfires, of tar-barrels, were lighted at sunset, and most of the houses got up an illumination with Chinese variegated lanterns suspended from the trees, causing a beautiful effect. The evening bells of Santa Lucia announced the termination of the feast, and then several 'tertulias' were improvised by different families in honor of the day. The whole passed off most agreeably, and with credit to the residents of Barracas.

Previous to the Reformation (says Alban Butler), the feast of St. Lucy was kept with great solemnity in England, no work but tillage being allowed. The martyrology states that St. Lucy was a native of Catania (Sicily), and suffered martyrdom at Syracuse, A.D. 304. Her mother had promised her in marriage to a Roman patrician, but she refused his hand and converted her mother to Christianity, whereupon he denounced them as Christians to the pretor. St. Lucy is often represented with her eye-balls in a dish, from which it is conjectured that her eyes were plucked out before she was beheaded, and her intercession is often invoked by persons suffering from weakness of sight. The martyr's relics are said to be preserved at Venice and Constantinople, and her festival is kept on the 13th of December.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM PAYSANDU.

LEANDRO GOMEZ AND NO SURRENDER.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer "Bra" arrived, bringing the astonishing news that Paysandú had not yet fallen. The anxiety of people in Buenos Ayres to hear the fate of this devoted town was apparent from the state of the mole, and when the news arrived that the heroic little town still held out, the crowd cheered lustily.

The largest despatch that came down by the steamer was for an Englishman, who kindly favored us with the following news:—

Paysandú is not yet taken simply because Mr. Flores and Baron Tamandare are not able to take it. Netto had arrived and incorporated his army with Flores. The attack would have been recommenced but that it rained two days consecutively and Flores was waiting for powder and ball from Buenos Ayres.

Thirteen cannons had been mounted on the shore by the heroic Brazilians, but owing to the very slippery state of the ground many of the Brazilians got severe tosses.

Ten Brazilian gunboats were before the impregnable town ready to shell it.

The 'Uruguay' of Concepcion, and 'Porvenir' of Gualaquaychu, bring news to Wednesday morning (14th inst.) and we take from them the following:—

During the armistice of 8th and 9th inst., the combatants at Paysandú busied themselves with their dead and wounded, on both sides. Flores received news of Netto coming up with reinforcements, but not a shot was fired on Saturday, as it rained in torrents, and the supplies of ammunition for the besiegers had not yet arrived from Buenos Ayres. Up to three o'clock on Sunday, 10th inst., there was no cannon-firing on either side, but simply skirmishing at the barricades. The bombardment was stopped by the commander of the Spanish vessel Wad-ras, who declared if another shot was fired on the town he would sink the Brazilian flag-ship. The Brazilians then landed some cannon and formed batteries on the beach, while three of their gunboats went down the river in supposed search of more men and supplies.

Paysandú is a heap of ruins, all houses outside the barricades having been gutted by the rebel and imperial allies: also the hospital, all the sick people having their throats cut by Flores's men. An English blacksmith of Concordia, named Arditt, was sent with a splendid rifle to pick down the heroic Leandro Gomez, at a distance of 200 yards: he fired 100 shots, but Providence seemed to protect Gomez, who remained immovable and unhurt. The garrison has lost 150 killed and 70 wounded: among the former, Major Fuentes and 2 other officers. Flores has lost Rebollo and Regules, his best infantry officers. The Governor of Entre Rios sent to beg the commanders of the foreign gun-boats to convey the wounded of both parties to Concepcion, to be cured at the public expense.

The Argentine war-steamer Pampero is in Arroyo Negro discharging ammunition for the rebels. It is said that General Saá, with 3000 men, crossed the Rio Negro on the 8th instant. Several of Flores's men have deserted to Entre-Rios, and are offering for sale the plunder taken from the suburbs of Paysandú.

On Sunday the rain continued, and the besiegers were to make the final attack next day, after all the families had left the place. Leandro Gomez received a slight gash in the forehead, but continued sword in hand, bandaging the wound with a handkerchief. The commander of the Wad-ras says that with two such men he would undertake to recover Gibraltar from the British.

The garrison is now only 1000 strong, but the Brazilians are so alarmed that they will not go within four hundred yards of the barricades. Telmo Lopez, with some cavalry, attempted to throw himself into the town, but was perceived by the besiegers, of whom he lanced a few stragglers.

The Brazilians say that if Saá arrives they will abandon the siege, as he is not a man but a wild beast (uma feira). Latest accounts are that General Flores had drawn off his cavalry, as if expecting the approach of General Saá.

The Bra in her last trip towed up a boat from Buenos Ayres, laden with ammunition for the Brazilians. A subscription was got up in Concepcion for the families of Paysandú, in which General Urquiza's wife, Dr. Conyng-ham, jun., and others subscribed handsomely.

LATEST NEWS—APPROACH OF GEN. SAÁ.

On Monday evening intelligence reached Leandro Gomez that Gen. Saá was near at hand with 3,000 horse and foot. The bells were rung, and rockets and fireworks let off. The Brazilians at once drew off their guns and abandoned their positions, while Flores moved off from the town.

Paysandú, Tuesday, 9 a.m.

The Brazilians have shifted position, and the garrison is rejoicing. The Government army is coming up, and will probably relieve us to-day.

Flores' Head-quarters, Thursday.
Gen. Netto has arrived with 1,500 horse and 600 foot: to-morrow (Friday) we make the grand assault on the town. No news about Saá. Our forces muster 5,600 men and 30 pieces of cannon: 150 of the garrison have passed over to us. Gomes has now only two cannons serviceable.

"ERIN'S" NOTES ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM CORDOVA TO ROSARIO.

[112 leagues by the Southern post-road.]

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 11, 1864.

On a Monday in last month at eleven o'clock I took my seat in the diligence alongside of a very talkative conductor. I had a faint idea of about a twelfth part of what he said to me. I find in this country it is an excellent plan when you don't know one word of what is said, to shake your head gently and say "sí, sí, sí, señor." What the conductor was saying to me for an hour I know not, but he was undoubtedly under the impression that I understood every word he said. The northern route from Rosario enters the city on the eastern side, the southern route leaves the city by its western suburb, skirting the Lufias for over thirty leagues; on a clear evening's sunset you can see these mountains nearly fifty leagues off. By-the-bye I never told you how we got into Cordova from the surrounding steep heights; it was thus, having arrived at the top of the hills, a very slimy, muddy, crooked, almost perpendicular road led down to the plain below; of course all the passengers got out of the carriages to walk down. Seeing there was not even the simplest arrangement to check a heavy carriage from going too fast down a steep hill; I wondered to myself how the thing was to be done, it was done in this manner, two wheel horses were placed in the usual manner, and some ten others were fastened to a rope behind the carriage, and made to pull up the hill against the weight and impetus of the diligence, the result being that the poor animals were dragged backwards, and in a few seconds found themselves sitting, after the manner of dogs, and thus checking the speed of the carriage; at times one or other of the horses lost its balance and fell over—all the same, it was dragged fifty or a hundred yards till it got up again—thus we arrived in the outskirts of Cordova. I could not help suggesting a chain and hook or a drag for one or two of the wheels; I think I was called a stranger for my advice, and right too: what business was it of mine if the peons ground the tails off their horses?

Well, at 11 a.m. off we started, skirting the Rio Primero for a league, the rains of the last few days having much cooled the weather. Three or four miles out we came upon two young ladies well dressed sitting by the roadside, with a bundle and a mattress between them. My talkative conductor said, "Poor things, where do you want to go to," how came you here, and turning to the passengers he said "Señors, we cannot leave these ladies behind;" of course we all said "by no means;" one of the ladies was put into my place inside, and the other, the prettiest of the two, found a seat between me and the kind-hearted conductor. I should think from what I understood of their conversation it was not the first time they had met. They were a pleasant addition to our party, and at the evening 'pucho' their merry laugh made the dismal 'pucho' hit seem pleasant. We journeyed on for 38 leagues, and arrived on the morning of the fourth day on the bank of the Rio Tercero, which takes the name of 'Carcaraña' some fifty leagues nearer Rosario. Of the camps up to this river I cannot in truth speak well; the greater part of the way was through scrub, jungle of thorny acacia trees, and when I had a chance to look at the soil, I found it mostly sand and gravel—but here and there were some splendid pieces of land, and I saw some fine leagues from the Rio Tercero, I never saw a more even, well-grown, upstanding crop in the valley of the Thames, the garden of England. It was a red-bearded wheat just form-

ing its ears: there were fifty and sixty grains on each ear; not a weed to be seen.

I know much about agriculture, and I will render this homage to Cordova, that in all my life I never saw about 80 acres of wheat so level, or better cultivated, or more like 56 bushels to the acre at harvest, than was that field near the Rio Tercero; and, strange to say, the straw was between five and six feet high; these were but spots here and there. The country, taken as a whole, is only useful for cattle-raising, I think not for agriculture, or the growing of first class wools. At 6 a.m. we arrived at the bank of the Rio, now between four and five hundred yards across. The conductor shook his head, the ferryman with his bullocks shook his head, we all shook our heads, at the evident impossibility of passing to the other side; the rains of the past few days in the mountains had filled the bed of the Tercero with a deep, rapid, dangerous stream: volunteers were called for, to see how the river really was: a gentleman of Tucuman, one of Cordova, myself, and a peon, started. We went up the river half a mile, on account of the force of the current, and swimming, floating, and wading, we made our way to the other side. On comparing notes, we made out that the deepest part of the ford was about 9 feet, and utterly impracticable for the carriages. We returned to our companions, told them the state of the case, and all agreed we could do nothing else than camp out till the river fell. Now came breakfast: yerba, tea, coffee, bread, cheese, ham, hard-boiled eggs, stale bread, the legs of tough chickens, a merry laugh under those forest trees, and then a siesta till one o'clock, when cards were produced, and a table soon rigged up, and the game of 'monte' reigned supreme, till the darkness of the evening, in default of candles, put a stop to the play: for myself I went out to a 'laguna' close by, and soon got half-a-dozen ducks, which assisted the evening meal, for which a sheep had been obtained from the ferryman during the day. A pleasant night we passed: we ate, we drank, we laughed, we smoked, we spread our cloaks, skins, and blankets, we looked at our marks as to the height of the water in the river, and at half-past nine we went to sleep, and did not care a farthing for anything, only those mosquitoes. In the morning the river was found to have fallen nearly two feet, and most likely we should be able to cross at three or four o'clock in the evening. Preparations were made at that hour; everything was packed on the top of the carriage, the two ladies were placed inside, a place being made for them as high up as possible, empty boxes, cushions, etc., being placed on the seats to keep them out of the water. Merry girls were those two—how they laughed when each passenger and each peon took off his clothing to wade and swim, holding on by the ropes from the top of the carriage to steady it and prevent it from turning over: these sort of things are common in the upper provinces, but to the polished, polite ear of Buenos Ayres it sounds strange. That carriage had the water more than one foot above the seats, and more than once we had much difficulty in keeping it from capsizing—if it had done so, those merry girls could not have been got out alive. We got to the other side after a passage of about an hour, and all safe. The carriage was repacked the gentlemen dressed, and with our twelve bullocks we started for Villa Nueva, scarcely a league off, where we found fresh bread, good wine, English Ale, and other comforts. The population of this town may be about eight hundred. On leaving here we entered the haunts of the Indians, and every man looked to his revolver.

The camps for 30 leagues, until you arrive at Fraylo Muerto, are not worth much. They are coarse, but as you near that town, and from that to Rosario, the camps are very good. About two miles from Fraylo Muerto one of the worst raids of the Indians had been made some five or six days before we passed. Thirteen little wooden crosses marked as many spots of ground on the side of the road still red with the poor murdered people's blood—blood which calls aloud for justice and a

strong Government, a Government that can and will protect the poor citizen as he passes over the public roads of the Argentine Republic. There are many ways by which the troops of carts might be, by a little expense protected from the Indians. One way is to collect the carts till they amount to say fifty, and send an escort of mounted or unmounted soldiers with them, say an officer with twenty-five good men. We would never hear again of sixteen or eighteen carts with their valuable contents being plundered by the Indians, and we will not again be horrified by passing thirteen crosses, which mark, with the red earth, the places where the poor, uncarved, high-minded-people were murdered—(yes, the people of South America is high-minded; I have ever found him so, if treated as he ought to be)—we will not be shocked by driving over the almost still reeking warm blood in the highway.

The camps near and from Frayle Muerte up to Rosario are splendid, but of heat you must take no account. I know of several Scotch, English, German, and sons of the country, who have bought as good leagues of land at 1250 Bolivian dollars per league, say somewhere about £210, government title in 14 days, as Buenos Ayres possesses at the value of £8,000. The heat and the Indians are the only drawbacks. These leagues will not carry more than say 15,000 sheep each, or at the most 2,500 head of cattle.

The water here by the south route is not salt—there is nothing salt in the neighborhood of Frayle Muerte but the tears of those who have hearts to feel for the victims of the feebleness and vacillation of those who should know how to guard the highways of this republic.

Now for Rosario, Buenos Ayres, and home:—

"Mid pleasures and palaces,
Although we may roam,
It e'er so humble,
There is no place like home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home."
Yours, "ERIN."

RIO NEGRO—PATAGONIA.

To the Editors of the "Standard."
Gentlemen,—

The purchase of several tracts of land, by British residents in this city, the proposed extension of the frontiers down to this natural boundary, and the amusing sketches published a short time back by your eccentric correspondent, "Erin," in your columns, having brought the fertile banks of this river into notice, I herewith send you a copy of the official report and plans of the survey, undertaken during Rosas's administration in 1833, and I think they may be found of use to some of your subscribers inclined to peruse them. The engineer of the expedition was an Italian of considerable attainments, named Descalzi: his services were poorly compensated, and he died not long ago in a small hut, in the suburbs of the town, in great want. The King of Italy sent him, as a tardy recognition of his services, an order of knighthood, which arrived too late, Descalzi was gone, his last moments were soothed by the presence of a couple of his countrymen, who did not forsake him in his retirement.

Your most obedient,
A. B.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

The preparations made a few months ago for another attack upon Japan have culminated in the bombardment of Prince Nagato's forts by the British, French and Dutch squadrons and the forcing of the Straits of Shimonosaki. According to the accounts in this country, the Japanese guns were easily silenced, and the casualties of the allies were trifling. That this proceeding was justified by circumstances we are not prepared to deny. The Japanese feudal Princes have undoubtedly set their faces against the Treaty entered into by the supreme Government with the allied Powers and resisted its execution. And so vehemently opposed is the Japanese sentiment to any dealings with foreigners that the unfortunate Japanese Ambassadors who were here the year before last have been put to death, or, which amounts to the same thing, were told by the Tycoon that they were authorized to commit suicide—that being the amiable fashion in which the Govern-

ment of Japan inflicts capital punishment upon its grantees when they give offence at Court;—the crime which these hapless Ambassadors committed being the signature *ad referendum* of a commercial treaty with France, which the Japanese Government have repudiated. What then is the use of warring with such a people in order to force our commerce upon them? They are not like the Chinese, whom we could bully and frighten into acquiescence in our views, even though that cost us many valuable lives and an immensity of loss and trouble. The Japanese are a bold, brave, and energetic people, and though British, French, Dutch, and American men-of-war may tumble their forts and force a passage through their navigable waters, and even destroy some of their cities, what does it all signify, unless we can get the people to deal with us—a line of action which they do not seem at all disposed to adopt? They are near enough to China to know the miseries which British interference has brought upon the Celestial Empire, and when we offer them the benefits which international trade and commerce would undoubtedly confer upon them and upon ourselves, we cannot blame them nor be surprised if they apprehend danger and reject the proffered gifts. Is it at all likely that these repeated bombardments will improve their temper and remove their prejudices?—*Weekly Register.*

REBUILDING OF MENDOZA.

The "Constitucional" reports that great progress has been made of late in re-constructing the city on almost the same site as that ruined by the earthquake. The Law Courts, Chamber of Legislature and other public offices are finished: The convent and church of Las Monjas is a handsome edifice almost completed, as also the Barracks and Police offices which boast several spacious saloons. Within the past fortnight the foundations have been laid for 70 houses all within a radius of 10 cuadras from calle Loreto to Sto Domingo church. The streets formerly covered with heaps of ruins are now lined with tasteful structures. The place looks as busy as an arsenal, more than 40 carts being daily occupied in conveying materials.

Five or six thousand head of fat cattle have lately been sent across the Andes to Chile, this business proving very lucrative. The drought which had set in disappeared with the storm of the 6th inst, which, however, caused serious damage at Lujan, San Vicente, Bermejo and Plumerillo, the hail destroying most of the vines.

Agriculture is progressing, and 6 or 8 hundred thousand cuadras (3 million acres) are under cultivation in the province. From 3 to 4000 houses have been rebuilt since the earthquake, some of them very charming cottages in the suburbs. About 100 troops of mules are constantly employed in traffic with Chile or Rosario. There are 25 troops of waggoners plying all the year round with the ports of the Parana. The city of Mendoza boasts 25 hack-coaches in daily use, besides 100 belonging to private families.

If the peace of the Republic remain undisturbed, we have every reason to hope that in a few years Mendoza will be more prosperous and flourishing than before. Its trade is on the increase, and its fertile soil, productive vineyards, and great cattle-farms bid fair to place this province foremost among the Argentine Confederation.

VESSELS SAILED FROM EUROPE FOR THE RIVER PLATE.

And. Green, Liverpool	Mont.
Alpine, Killman, Liverpool	Mont.
Annie Ramsey, Phillips, Glasg.	Mont.
Apolline, Langdon, Deal	B Ayres
Bleng, Ariskin, Newport	Mont.
Carries Davies, Auck, Cardiff	Mont.
Carrie Wright, Flint, Liverpool	B Ayres
Deutschland, Zeplien, Flushing	B Ayres
Fenelon, Gausman, Hayre	B Ayres
Goffredo, Chizena, Cardiff	Mont.
Gustavo and Marie, Deal	Mont.
Kate Fitzgerald, Clifford, Liverpool	B Ayres
Launceston, Durand, Liverpool	Mont.
Madagascar, Gaillard, Havre	Mont.
Margaret Falconer, Greenock	B Ayres
Marie Frederica, Cardiff	Mont.
Mario Eliza, Cardiff	Mont.
Nicoletta, Magnone, Cardiff	Mont.
Oliver de Clisson, Cadiz	Mont.

Voorzorg, Heveot	B Ayres
Delta, Kennedy, Cadiz	Mont.
Esperance, Jenner, Cadiz	Mont.
Fils Unique, Badd, Cadiz	Mont.
Louisiana, Bampiedo, Cardiff	Mont.
Regina, Patt, Liverpool	Mont.
Sir Robert Peel, Cadiz	Mont.
Splendide, Port Navalo	B Ayres
Ocean King, Liverpool	B Ayres
Antuerpia, Banning, Cardiff	Mont.
Aspasia, Chiozza, Cardiff	Mont.
General Athavia, Bordeaux	Mont.
II. A. Stephenson, Cardiff	Mont.
Meta, Strane, Cuxhaven	B Ayres
Tamworth, Bordeaux	B Ayres

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Anna Furbo, Marseilles	Mont.
Bonne Amelie, Antwerp	Mont.
Byzantium, Gravesend	Mont.
Caroline, Falmouth	B Ayres
Christian, Plymouth	B Ayres
Foi, Antwerp	B Ayres
Gallico, (s.s.), Liverpool	R. Pta.
Giacomo, Marseilles	B Ayres
Hortense, Antwerp	F. Btos.
Jean Victor, Havre	Mont.
Lizzie, Kingston	B Ayres
Martino, Marseilles	B Ayres
Solis, Plymouth	Mont.
Una, steamer, Liverpool	B Ayres
Charles Rogier, Gravesend	Mont.
St. Giuseppe, Gibraltar	B Ayres
Vittoria, Marseilles	B Ayres
Adona, Queenston	R. Pta.
Anita, Bordeaux	B Ayres
Caroline, Liverpool	F. Btos.
Goerget, Falmouth	B Ayres
Hester, Anthony	Mont.
Kestrel, Falmouth	R. Pta.
Sumbury, Beswich	Mont.
Widar, Crookhaven	Mont.
Zestina, Lizard	B Ayres

ON CHANGE.

	Dec. 16, 1861.
Paper price of ounces	\$462½
Ditto sovereigns	\$141½
First price of patacons	38 95
Last do.	28 90
Cash sales	\$30,165.

For Thursday	3,750	28 95
Saturday	3,800	28 90
Dec. 31	18,000	28 95
Jan. 15	5,000	29 05
Dec. 24	12,000	28 95
Feb. 15	5,000	29 05
March 3	12,000	29 05
Jan. 15	5,000	29 05
Total	128,915.	

Paper money improved somewhat to-day, it was supposed owing to the Bank burning, but specie still rules very firm. The transactions are extremely limited, owing to the great want of confidence in the present state of affairs.

In Wool we notice a little more animation: the sale in \$100 yesterday, which we noticed, was Mr. Stegman's wool. Good lots are still looked for at \$90.

We heard of a sale of 1000 fanegras of salt at 11 rs.

There was nothing else done.

"THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN."

The first number of this fortnightly organ of "Immigration and Industrial Progress" will appear on the 10th of January 1862.

Subscriptions and all communications for the Editor must be directed to the undersigned.

PRICE OF EACH NUMBER.
Three Bolivian Riols in Rosario.
Eight Dollars Currency in B. Ayres.
One Shilling in Europe and North America.

Advertisements conventional.

AGENTS.

Buenos Ayres—Charles Wm Benn and Co., 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.
London—George Street Esq., 30 Cornhill, E. C.
Liverpool—Samuel R. Phillips Esq., Argentine Consulate, Speke and buildings.
108 6p d17

Para Valparaiso.

Passenger Saliente.
Salida para bieho, Puerto el Martes 20 del corriente al muy velero y de primera marca (Clipper) Barca, Ingles "SAN JOSE".
Tengo excelentes Camaras y el Capitan ofrece a los pasajeros el mas esmero trato para mas pormenores consulte al Paseo Julio n. 39.
110 3p d17

FOR VALPARAISO.

For Passengers only.
The fine new Holland brig "Cornelia Elizabeth," has superior accommodations. For particulars apply to
A. H. MINTURN.
Calle Cangallo 10.
103 6p d17

Notice.

Persons requiring good English board and lodging, by the day, week or month, terms moderate, may obtain the same by applying at Mrs. Chisera's, 62 Calle de Washington, Montevideo.
99 1m d17

Nueva Empresa de Mensagerias para NAVEAR Y 25 DE MAYO.

Calle de Lizardia n. 98.
Hago saber al publico en general y a mis amigos en particular que esta nueva Empresa hara sus viajes de la Capital todos los sabados tocando en Navarro y llegando en el dia mismo al 25 de Mayo y regresa de dichos puntos todos los martes llegando en el dia a la Ciudad.
Administracion Rivadavia n. 98.
Nota EULOGIO CORREA Y Ca.
Tan pronto como se al servicio publico la via ferrea a la Villa de Mercedes esta Empresa hara sus viajes de dichos puntos.
101 3p d17

For Sale.

And to be, landed immediately from the British steamer Una, about one hundred barrels of Potatoes, a fine lot of Hams, Cheese, Bacon, and Bass' Ale in Kildorkins of 15 gallons, October brew. For further particulars apply to Henry Rivers & Co., Paseo Julio, No. 49.
100 6p d17

Sheep.

A flock of 1500 good Mestizas, with rams, on sale at the Villa Mercedes. Wool sold last year at \$94. They may be seen at the Villa Mercedes Estancia de Don Nicolas Lowe. Apply at No. 51, Reconquista.
97 3p d17

Ex ONDA from Glasgow.

Edinburg Oatmeal and Barley, in tins, in superior condition.
101 6p d17

WHE & MUIR.

162 De la 11a.
101 6p d17

COMPOSITOR WANTED.

One who understands English preferred. Apply at the "Standard" office.

Employment Wanted as Clerk or Book-keeper.

The advertiser, lately arrived from England, desires employment in the above capacity. Satisfactory references can be given. Address T. W. P., Standard office.
106 6p d17

Wanted.

In an English house a lad who speaks English and Spanish; must write a good hand. Apply at this office. Anglicus.
105 3p d17

Wanted Employment.

As Book-keeper and Correspondent. A gentleman formerly book-keeper and Correspondent in an English house at Rio de Janeiro, desires employment in a similar capacity. Satisfactory references. Address T. C. D., Standard office.
99 6p d16

Wanted.

By a young man lately arrived from England, a situation as Clerk in a commercial house, or to keep books, &c., up the country. Has good letters of introduction and good references.
Address C. A. M., Standard office.
91 3p d15

Wants a Situation.

A smart active girl recently arrived wants a place as Housemaid, &c. First class references. Apply T. M., Standard office.
85 3p d15

Medianeros Wanted.

An Irish Estanciero, 30 leagues to the north, wants several medianeros. Parties entering with a capital will get houses, corrals and land free. For particulars apply at the office of F. DONOVAN & Co., 84 Calle de las Piedras.
77 3p d15

Medianeros.

Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply. Address "Irish Estanciero," No. 139 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1 m

Wanted.

A smart intelligent Assistant in a wholesale and retail grocery store in Montevideo, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply, with particulars, to Newnam and Co., No. 33 Calle Veinte-cinco de Agosto, Montevideo.
67 6p d23

Wanted Medianeros.

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situated in the Department of Gueleguaym. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa.
32 1m d6

Furnished Rooms to Let.

A Sala and Bed-Room in an English house, with attendance. No. 95 Calle Maipu en los altos.
83 3p d15

To Let.

In Belgrano, Calle Lavalle corner of Calle La Paz, a splendid house with five rooms all newly papered, kitchen, offices, &c.; also excellent water and quinta with plenty of fruit. For further particulars apply at the store of la Estrella, Calle Real Belgrano.
55 8p d7

Furnished Apartments (Central).

304 Calle Rivadavia 391.
At the above house furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required.
37 1m d6

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.
CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258
57 1 m d. 8

Furnished Apartments.

To let in Calle Parque. No. 84, with or without board.
93 p3 d16

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido de Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 189 Calle Florida.
85 x.

Puestos.

To be rented, one or two good Puestos, with good houses, corrales, jaguales etc., etc., in the Partido de la Guardia del Monte. A lease will be given. For particulars apply, Rivadavia, No. 19.
85 3p d15

On Sale.

A large Building, Calle Chacabuco. Two leagues of first class Camps, in the province of Santa Fe, department of San Geronimo. Good grass, permanent water, and about three-quarters of a league is covered with woods.
1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 14 leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.
An Estancia, 2 leagues, in Partido del Monte.

Do. 2 leagues in Ville de Mercedes, one league from the town, 8 puestos, corrales, etc.
2 leagues of good camp in the partido de Navarro.

The right to three leagues of camp near Junin.
2,000 Sheep, Mestizas.
WANTED, a central House, for a family.

An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River. 2 leagues of Camp in the Salto. A small house near the Retiro. A piece of ground in the north of the city.

Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.
Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.
Money given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.
Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.
d1, X.

To Sell.

2000 to 4000 Sheep, of superior quality, in the Partido de Bragado; also a Chacra of 80 squares in the Partido de Mozon. Apply to Reconquista, No. 46.
76 3p d15

Mestizas Finas.

For Sale, at the "Estancia de los Ingleses," in the Partido de Ajo, from 10 to 12,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, "al corte," in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Best & Bros., calle Rivadavia 92, or to Messrs. Gibson Brothers, at the said Estancia.
71 3p d15

For Sale.

4000 Fine Mestiza Sheep, and if convenient to the buyer he can have the camp that the sheep occupy till the expiration of the lease; it is excellent camp, with houses, corrales, &c., about thirty leagues to the south, close to a saladero. If convenient they would be changed for sheep in the North.

For further particulars apply at the Confeiteria Simpatia, forming corner in the Streets Mejico and Bolivar.
81 6p d15

Horse Lost.

On the 12th inst, from 120 Chacabuco, a small Gray Horse, with English saddle and bridle, with his mane cut. Whoever will deliver the same to the stable yard in Calle Mexico, in front of the Cuartel Restauradores, will receive two hundred dollars reward.
82 6p d15

Time to a Minute a Week.

Just received, ex the Mersey, a small lot of first-class extra-finished gold and silver London-made lever watches; also Alberts, chaffis, lockets, seals and keys of the newest designs, in bright and coloured gold. As these watches were ordered expressly for this country, with compensation balance adjusted for this climate, parties wishing a really good article, may with confidence rely on getting such from
JOHN GENTLE.

English Watchmaker (at Urie and Muir's).
162 CALLE DEFENSA.
87 4p d15

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. and H. MACKEN.

41, Calle San Martin.
Have recently received a varied assortment of children's toy books, games, puzzles, picture books, Miss Muloch's Fairy Book, bibles and prayer books, handsomely-bound editions of the British Poets, Lett's Diaries for the new year, bibles and testaments, with Scotch psalms and paraphrases, family bibles with do., and commentary, gold and silver pencil cases, Rodger's penknives, cheap edition Waverly Novels, 25 volumes, the "Dublin Journal," 150 engravings, baggammon-boards, chessmen and boards, the card game "Happy families," cribbage boxes, games of homeward bound, rival squadrons, squalls, Christmas plum-pudding, royal garrison game, Oxford boat-race, horse racing game, variety of Chinese puzzles, Lady Dundreary's round game of cards, and others moral and instructive, wishing cards, or the secret told, &c., A B O boxes, dissecting maps, several sorts of moveable toy books.
93 15p d16



ROSE FOIS & JOHN GALE PALMER.

Call at the British Consulate for letters, or any person knowing either of them.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16, 1861.
95 3p d16

PAUL FRUGONI.

Sworn Attorney and Public Translator. Respectfully offers his services to the English residents of this city and country.
Office—CALLE BOLIVAR, No. 31.
98 1m d16

Carriage Horses.

Any person requiring a good pair of Coach Horses, will find them on sale at the Stable Yard, calle 25 de Mayo 154.
94 p3 d16

Lost.

On the night of the 13th inst between the Plaza Victoria and the Calle Venezuela, a Silver Watch, and a Pocket-book containing some money, a Boletín for a mark and an obligation for 50000 mje, the payment of which has been suspended. Any person who will deliver the above at No. 17 Calle Cangallo will be liberally rewarded.
90 3p d15

HOTEL HARMONIE.

124—CALLE MAYO—124.
The Proprietor of this establishment has the honor to announce to the Public in general that this place has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort; every convenience of lodging and board for families or gentlemen; pensioners also received—5000 monthly. Lunch and supper every day. Herring salad, ham, and preserves; also draft ale and lager-bier, and all kinds of refreshments.
79 9p d15

Commercial Notice.

The undersigned notifies the public that from to-day they have established a branch house at Calle Tucuman No. 77, between San Martin and Florida, of their house in Montevideo, under the firm of Auguste Despony and Co., to buy produce and bills on Europe. Mr. J. J. M-Lieste remains sole manager of said branch with the firm of the house.
B. Ayres, Dec. 1st, 1861.
AUGUSTE DESPONY.
J. J. M-LIESTE.

Notice.

The undersigned have orders to purchase a large number of Sheep: those who have them for sale will find purchasers by applying to No. 46 calle Reconquista.
87 3p d15

JAMES S. HILL & CO.

Haberdashers,
21—CALLE FLORIDA—21.
88 6p d15

F. DONOVAN AND CO.

WOOL BROKERS,
84, Calle Piedras.
78 1m d&w d15

Just Received, ex steamer "Herschell."

Matterson's celebrated Limerick Hams and Bacon.
McCaun's Oatmeal, and
Cork Butter in quarter firkins.
T. FALLON,
Hibernian House,
64, 66 & 68 PIEDAD.
86 3p d15

Notice.

We the undersigned beg to inform subscribers to the British Newspapers, &c. that we entered into arrangements October last with Mr. H. M. Moss to transfer to us the British Newspaper Agency in this city, but, through some misunderstanding between Mr. Moss and his agent in England, the newspapers &c. have not come forward (with the exception of Wilmer and Smith's European Times) the last two mails; consequently we beg to solicit from them to wait till next mail, when we expect to receive answers to our letters, and if our proposals have been accepted in England we have every reason to expect the papers by next mail, and will continue the delivery of same with care and promptness as heretofore.
Buenos Ayres, December 13, 1861.
CLAYPOLE BROTHERS.
80 6p d14

AUCTION.

By B. BALCARNE & Co.
On the 20th inst., will be sold by auction, for cash, in calle Victoria, the following furniture, at 11 o'clock, for cash. One excellent English perpendicular piano of jacaranda, 1 French perpendicular piano made of ebony, a better class of wood than jacaranda, 1 grand English piano of mahogany, 1 do horizontal mahogany, 1 elegant horizontal mahogany, 1 elegant mahogany stand of mahogany with marble slab, 1 mahogany wardrobe, 1 dining table of mahogany, French make, for 24 people, 1 do smaller, 2 dining tables of cherry wood, 3 looking-glasses with gilt frames and crowns, 1 other looking-glasses, dozen carved German chairs of mahogany with shell-shaped backs, 1 do of mahogany, not carved, 2 corner stands of mahogany, 2 washing-stands of mahogany and marble slabs, 1 mahogany chest of drawers, 1 sofa, several carpets, crockery, glass, lamps of all kinds, boxes of spirits and barrels and a great deal more furniture and other things.

